

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****South Asia**

Vol VIII No 180

17 September 1985

AFGHANISTAN

- Karmal Addresses Frontier Tribes Grand Assembly C 1
Mujahidin Say Soviet Attack in Paktia Continues [SPA] C 2

INDIA

- Gandhi Begins Election Campaign in Punjab [AFP] E 1
Spokesman Comments on Meeting With U.S. Officials E 1
Task Force Formed To Improve PRC Trade Balance [THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 4 Sep] E 1
TIMES OF INDIA on U.S. Stand on Bhutto Arrest [3 Sep] E 2
Security Forces Launch Drive Against Sikh Militants [AFP] E 2
W. Bengal Assembly Motion Scores Assam Accord E 3
Haryana Claims 410 Hindi Villages in Punjab E 3
Revocation of Tamil Deportation Orders Urged E 3
Madras Meeting Decides To Observe Strike on 24 Sep E 3
Editorial Praises Effort To Solve Tamil Crisis [INDIAN EXPRESS 2 Sep] E 3

PAKISTAN

- Radio Rebuffs Indian Claims of Punjab Involvement F 1
Paper on U.S., Indian Reaction to Bhutto Arrest [HAIDAR 8 Sep] F 1
Opposition Party Outlines Foreign Policy [DAWN 10 Sep] F 1
Paper on U.S. Direct Aid to Afghan Mujahidin [HAIDAR 8 Sep] F 2
General Says Soviet-Afghan Attack Unlikely [PAKISTAN TIMES 10 Sep] F 2
Karachi Reports Mujahidin Actions in Afghanistan F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES**BANGLADESH**

- Ershad Returns to Dhaka From Abroad 16 Sep G 1

SRI LANKA

- Athulathmudali Announces Cease-fire Extension G 1
Colombo: Separatists Want Ceasefire G 1
Government Takes Hardline Stance [Delhi Domestic] G 1
Council To Discuss Contingency Plans [AFP] G 1
Colombo Reports Gandhi To Meet Tamil Separatists G 2
Tamils To Tell Gandhi of Opposition to Ceasefire [AFP] G 2
Indian Envoy Dixit Meets Jayewardene 15 Sep G 2
Jayewardene Appreciative [Delhi Domestic] G 3
BBC Reports on Recent Tamil Acts of Violence G 3
Paper Calls for 'Care' in Resolving Problems [SUN 2 Sep] G 3

IRAN

- Khomeini Repeats Call for Less Media Coverage I 1
Economic Talks With USSR Officials Continue I 1
Radio Iran on Secret Arms Purchases by Regime I 1
President Discusses Sea Defenses With Naval Chief I 2
Khamene'i Emphasizes Science Based on Islamic Culture I 2
Majlis Speaker Threatens Retaliation for Gulf Attacks I 2

Tehran Warns Against Spread of Conflict	1 3
Kuwaiti Appeal to UN Scorned	1 4
Velayati Congratulates Ethiopia on Anniversary	1 5
Montazeri Urges Editors Not To Be Boring, Repetitive	1 5
Further Details	1 5
Musavi Chairs Meeting of Energy Council 14 Sep	1 6
Finance Minister Meets With Syrian Officials	1 6
Calls Visit 'Useful'	1 6
Official Sees French 'Goodwill' in Loan Dispute (Paris LE MONDE 12 Sep)	1 6
Islamic Unity Official Assails PLO's 'Arafat'	1 6
Tehran Comments on Treatment of Muslims in SFRY	1 7
59 Expellees Arrive from Kuwait	1 7
Reconvened Majlis Passes 4 Bills	1 7
Tehran Comments on OPEC's Future Strategy	1 7
Kurdish Leader Stresses Further Cooperation With Iran	1 8
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq	1 9
Iraq Report of Attacks Rejected	1 9
Further Details	1 9
UN Secretary General Contacted	1 9
Pilot Refutes Iraqi Allegations	1 9
Air Force Commander Vows Retaliation	1 9
Communique No 2,230	1 10
Iraqi Bombardment Injures 7 Civilians	1 10
Clergymen, Forces Depart for Fronts	1 10
ANSA: Khomeyni Opponents List Regime Victims	1 10
Afghan Rebel Operations in Farah Province Detailed	1 10

Karmal Addresses Frontier Tribes Grand Assembly
LD150915 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT
 15 Sep 85

[Text] Kabul, Sept 14, BAKHTAR — "We gathered here according to the distinctive customs and traditions of Afghans and Pashtuns and, in accordance with the sacred religion of Islam, to discharge our sacred duty and to determine the future destiny of the homeland of Afghans, particularly that of our vast frontier tribes and clans related to all Pashtun nationality and to search the ways for the ever-rapid annihilation of tricky enemies of anti-Pashtuns and anti-Afghanistan and for ensuring peace, tranquility and durable security on the sacred frontiers of our homeland."

It was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, addressing the Grand Assembly of representatives of frontier tribes began [as received] here today.

Babrak Karmal added that the struggles for independence and national uprising, its growth and maturity to the level of anti-imperialist struggle and for the social transformations gives reflection of the process of progress of Afghan society. The victories scored in the just struggles against occupationists, invaders and colonialists have opened our way towards the bright and glorious future.

In this sphere, the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is considered as the greatest historic event in the course of independent and progressive development of our country.

After the victory of national democratic April Revolution, he said, the ranks of the People's Democratic Party of the Afghanistan has been strengthened by nine-folds.

The party has been changed into one of the biggest progressive political organizations in the Islamic world. Now, over 1,340,000 people are the members of the ranks of the party.

As a result of the victory of the April Revolution (1978), general secretary of the PDPA CC stressed, the state of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the national and democratic power of working and Muslim people of Afghanistan comprising workers, peasants, artisans, nomads, intelligentsia and other working people, all national, democratic and patriotic forces, all nationalities, tribes and clans residing in our united and common homeland Afghanistan, was established.

He added: I am addressing you that what we were to do when the existence and non-existence of our homeland and people was at question? Do you know what a great task did the destiny of the homeland put on our shoulders? On those moments of existence and non-existence of the homeland, should not one take the great patriotic responsibility to rescue the homeland from the danger of dismemberment and to strengthen the national unity of the country?

Every man who nurture in his heart the sacred sentiment of love to the homeland, every one in whose veins runs the Afghan and

Pashtun blood, certainly gives the same answer to these questions similar to that which we, the loyal and principled members of the PDPA, the loyal sons of our fathers, gave to them before it was too late. We did not give the opportunity to any of our devilish local and foreign enemies to dismember our beloved homeland, to suppress our freedom and independence and to defeat our revolution." [end quote as received]

Babrak Karmal called upon the representatives of local jirgas of tribes and clans to preserve their close cooperation with the state power in the provinces and in Kabul to the level of Revolutionary Council. Only thus a modern system of mutual relations can be installed between the Revolutionary Council and tribes and clans.

Babrak Karmal remarked that the elections to the new organs of power, that is, the local organs of state power and administration, started recently in the country, have explicitly shown that all the Afghan people fully support the policy of the party and the revolutionary state. Thousands and thousands of the country's inhabitants voted in support of the new revolutionary power, the power of the people themselves.

Babrak Karmal noted in the new socio-economic development plan of the DRA, huge sums have been allocated for the economic development of tribal areas. However, for materialising all these objectives it is necessary that the elders and chiefs of the tribes as well as the noble scholars and the clergy and the heroic armed youth of tribes also should set certain tasks before themselves as follows:

1. It is necessary, that the tribes should jointly cooperate with the popular government in heroically defending the sacred Afghan land and the freedom and independence of our beloved homeland, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

2. It is necessary that the tribes should not provide the possibility so as their territory be used for arms traffic by the miscreants, homicidal counter-revolutionary bands, exported from abroad. The dignified tribes should never assist such kind of ominous and anti-Islamic activities they should not give any chance for subversive activities to be launched from their land against the revolutionary Afghanistan. They should render all-sided assistance to the party and state organs, the armed forces and above all the frontier forces in their struggle against the exported enemies.

3. We expect the noble frontier tribes to help irrigation, medical and agricultural exports and other professional employers in carrying out their activities. Similarly, the frontier tribes should cooperate in promoting the trade and transportation and support the activities of the DRA state launched for meeting their life sustenance such as food, clothing and other material and cultural requirements.

Referring to foreign policy, Babrak Karmal stressed that the principles of our peaceful policy is clear to all the world people. This policy is based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, patriotism and internationalism. We support international relations based on mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and consolidation of relations with all nations of the world. The Democratic Republic

of Afghanistan is a peace-loving country, actively defending peace, security and detente in the region and the world and is against all kinds of wars either nuclear or non-nuclear.

Touching upon the interventions of foreign countries into the internal affairs of the DRA, Babrak Karmal said that the military regime of Pakistan and the reactionary ruling regime in Iran not only do not have friendly relations with us but have been bent on expanding and intensifying their hostile activities against the freedom and heroic people of Afghanistan. The criminal counter-revolutionary bands which are directly armed and trained by the CIA and are operated from Pakistan to our territory bring along death and destruction in our country. Today Pakistan has been changed into a source of threat to peace and security of the countries of the region. It is for this ominous goal that the U.S. central command encompasses the territory of Pakistan.

The U.S. and other imperialist countries are equipping the counter-revolutionary bands with various kinds of dreadful weapons including chemical weapons the total cost of which exceeds are billion U.S. dollars [as received].

Dwelling on the encroaching of the enemies into the tribal area, Babrak Karmal said that the enemies are expanding the undeclared war in the areas where your tribes are living. They have been trying to draw you also into this filthy aggression. Our enemies doggedly have been trying to sow deeds of discord among you, instigating one against another and are trying to use you against your brothers. It is our expectation from you tribal frontier, elders to realize that the enemies of the new Afghanistan are your enemies and the enemies of the Pashtuns and Baluchi tribes in particular. The Pakistani militarists who are incited and provoked by the diabolical U.S. imperialism strive to encroach upon the freedom of tribes and to undermine their ancient traditions and customs. They try to occupy your areas. This is exactly the reason why the flames of anger and indignation against fraudulent enemies have flared up in the tribal regions. Your mountains and valleys are witness to Grand Jirgas in which decisions are taken for "death to aggressors". The mountains and valleys of our country are witness to a holy war against mercenaries and their foreign masters. The prestigious leaders of the freedborn frontier tribes:

Commenting on the return of the deceived Afghans to their homeland, Babrak Karmal said that once again, we invite you

to forget your united and monolith homeland. Your separation from your fatherland is impossible. Babrak Karmal remarked that once again, I repeat: The doors of our common home are wide open to your return to your homeland and join us in the struggle for the welfare and prosperity of Afghan people and for defending the gains for the April Revolution.

Referring to the secure borders, he went on to say: Why our independent party and state pay special attention to the frontiers of the DRA? Why does the leading organs of the party and state are persistently assessing the problems related to frontier regions and the Pashtun tribes? It is because the problem of frontiers is an extremely important question. It is the question of life and death of the entire Afghans and the tribes clans and nationalities. Internationally, also the frontiers problem is of great importance. The strengthening of frontiers and its security reflects the independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan. If the frontiers are not consolidated, their will exist no state. If the frontiers are not shielded and safeguarded, the enemy can penetrate through it and would threaten the stability and security of the country.

Mujahidin Say Soviet Attack in Paktia Continues

GF161762 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1620 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Sep (SPA) — Afghan mujahidin forces in Islamabad today said that the Soviet counterattack in eastern Paktia Province near the Pakistani border is continuing and that reports saying that the attack has stopped are untrue.

Afghan mujahidin sources informed SPA of the fierce fighting taking place around the Khost area, which has been besieged by the mujahidin for the past year despite the fact that Soviet forces have used poisonous and modern weapons to break this siege.

The sources added that the barbaric Soviet shelling of mujahidin locations in the mountains around Khost has resulted in the killing of hundreds of innocent civilians.

These sources said that there are over 20,000 Soviet and governmental forces taking part in the attack and noted that the mujahidin leadership is currently sending reinforcements to the Khost area and preparations are underway to send thousands of mujahidin to the area.

Gandhi Begins Election Campaign in Punjab
BK161208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1141 GMT
 16 Sep 85

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Sep 16 (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today began an electioneering tour of Punjab, promising to implement an accord with Sikh moderates and stamp out militant violence, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

He arrived in Punjab as press reports said security forces had mounted their biggest drive against Sikh militants there for more than a year.

Mr Gandhi said at public meetings that the roots of separatist violence came from outside India, an implicit reference to repeated government allegations that Pakistan was training the militants and giving them other help.

"We know who these elements are who infiltrate into our country in the garb of Sikhs," Mr Gandhi said. They had to be eliminated, PTI quoted him as saying.

Islamabad has consistently rejected the allegations.

Mr Gandhi addressed two mass rallies of his Congress (I) Party, considered a front runner in September 25 Punjab elections, within hours of flying there early today.

The first was at Jandiala Guru, 17 kilometres (10 miles) from the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, and the next at Ropar Town, PTI said.

Mr Gandhi was to tour Punjab for four days amid tight security already clamped across the state in preparation for the polls, press reports said.

Official sources have said that about 50,000 additional paramilitary personnel are being deployed there in case of violence by militants, who have announced an election boycott.

The election will return a 115-strong state assembly and 13 seats to the federal parliament. Two other state assembly seats will not be contested because of the death of a candidate running for both.

Punjab did not take part in a federal general election in January because of the violence there.

The strongest contenders in the polls are tipped to be the Congress (I) party, which controlled the state assembly until it was suspended two years ago because of the violence, and the moderate faction of the Akali Dal Sikh party.

The Akali Dal is headed by Surjit Singh Barnala as acting convenor.

Congress (I) is contesting all the state assembly seats and federal seats, while the Akali Dal is running for 101 assembly and 11 parliament seats.

Mr Gandhi told the rally at Ropar that the July accord with Mr Longowal, who was shot dead in August by suspected militants, was a "major step towards peace in the state."

He said his government would fully implement it. It provides for the handing of Chandigarh, currently joint capital of Punjab and Haryana States, to Punjab alone and for further consideration of autonomy measures.

The militants, led by Joginder Singh, denounced the accord as a sellout.

Spokesman Comments on Meeting With U.S. Officials
BK161609 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service
 in English 1533 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] In reply to newsmen's queries, the official spokesman said that Mr. Michael Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, and Mr. Donald Fortier, currently visiting India, met the foreign secretary this morning for nearly two hours. Their discussions were basically in the nature of a follow up of the prime minister's visit to the U.S.A. They reviewed bilateral relations, and one of subjects that came up for discussions was hi-tech exchanges as a follow up of the memorandum of understanding. Some satisfaction was expressed on steps since the prime minister's visit for keeping momentum in these exchanges, e.g. clearances for supply of certain equipment.

The foreign secretary gave a review of recent developments in South Asia, emphasised India's desire and priority attached by prime minister to the creation of an atmosphere of consideration and trust — bilateral and multilateral — in the area. They also discussed Sri Lanka and other neighbours, the SARC [South Asia Regional Cooperation] summit, Indo-Pakistan relations, and Afghanistan. The foreign secretary drew attention to Pakistan's nuclear programme and conveyed our known concerns. He referred to the major role which could be played by the United States in monitoring Pakistan's nuclear programme and seeking to ensure that it would not be directed toward acquiring nuclear weapon capability.

Task Force Formed To Improve PRC Trade Balance
BK111415 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English
 4 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 3 (UNI) — The Commerce Ministry has constituted a high-powered task force to formulate an action plan to boost trade with China in the wake of declining exports from India.

Headed by Mr N.N. Khanna, Joint Secretary in the Commerce Ministry, the task force, which has already held a meeting, has been entrusted with the job of chalking out a strategy to diversify and expand trade and economic cooperation with China, in the light of Beijing's 'open door' policy.

The task force is being assisted by representatives of industry from the Punjab, Haryana, Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Engineering Exports Promotion Council, besides others.

India has had a negative trade balance with China for the last three years. The total trade turnover has also fallen from Rs 130.94 crore in 1981-82 to Rs 117.18 crore in 1982-83. In the first two quarters of 1983-84, the trade turnover stood at just Rs 27.84 crore with exports at Rs 33 lakhs and imports at Rs 27.51 crore, giving China a favourable balance of trade of Rs 27.18 crore, according to the *Shippers Digest*.

The trade target for 1985-86 aims at 15.6 per cent growth in exports to China.

TIMES OF INDIA on U.S. Stand on Bhutto Arrest
BK111325 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
 3 Sep 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Under House Arrest"]

[Text] Right from the moment it became known that Miss Benazir Bhutto was returning home to bury her brother Shah Nawaz, the military regime headed by General Ziaul Haq had started showing signs of nervousness. A number of opposition leaders were arrested while others were exiled from Sind or prohibited from going there. Every conceivable effort was made to discourage crowds from converging on Larkana, the Bhutto hometown, where Shah Nawaz was to be buried by the side of his father's grave. In the event, no fewer than 75,000 persons attended the namaz-e-janaza [funeral] and Benazir received an ovation not only in Larkana but also in Karachi, underscoring her popularity and the appeal of the Bhutto name. In the circumstances, it is no surprise that as soon as she announced that she intended to stay in Pakistan rather than go back into exile, the regime responded by putting her under house arrest, a fate she had suffered earlier for three long years before being allowed to go abroad in January 1984. The continuing nervousness and worry of the Zia government is thus manifest. But this does not mean that the regime is in any danger or that any major outbreak of public unrest is in the offing. Indeed, Benazir herself has stated that her party has no intention of launching any agitation until January when the officially announced deadline for the lifting of martial law expires.

Meanwhile, the most interesting feature of Benazir's house arrest is the reaction to it, especially of the Reagan administration. It is no secret that she was allowed to go abroad 20 months ago almost entirely because of American pressure, privately applied, especially by Senator Pell. This time the Americans have spoken out publicly — and through the State Department. Not only has the U.S. expressed its dismay but has done so in a manner calculated to draw a distinction between the martial law authorities (which are held responsible for the detention order) and the civilian government headed by Mr Junejo. As many of us in India see it, this is a distinction without significance because the civilian face of the regime represented by Mr. Junejo continues to be eclipsed by the military one. Indeed, it remains doubtful whether the martial law will be lifted even next January. But apparently the U.S. Government takes a different view of the Junejo set-up. It regards the set-up as a move forward towards some kind of democracy. Or is Washington trying to indicate its unhappiness with General Zia or to prod him to concede more power to the civilian Prime Minister? We do not know the

answer. But we do regard it noteworthy that the U.S. has expressed its displeasure with the way Gen. Zia is trying to cope with the challenge Benazir represents and that at a time when Washington and Islamabad are engaged in discussions on a fresh \$5-billion package of U.S. economic and military aid to Pakistan.

Security Forces Launch Drive Against Sikh Militants
HK160902 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT
 16 Sep 85

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 16 (AFP) — Security forces in helicopters and motorboats have scoured huge areas of blazing forest and arrested 100 people in the biggest drive against Sikh militants for more than year, press and other reports reaching here today said.

Paramilitary troops set fire to parts of the forest to flush out suspected Sikh separatists, informed sources said.

The operation, codenamed Munda, was the biggest anti-militant drive since troops captured the Golden Temple of Amritsar in June last year after militants had turned it into a fortress, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

Security forces using helicopters and motorboats on rivers, mounted the attack in a 70 square kilometer (28 square mile) area of the northwestern state.

They destroyed several separatist hideouts, informed sources said. PTI said some separatists based there were reported to have trained in nearby Pakistan.

The entire area was sealed and traffic was barred during the four-hour operation on Thursday, PTI said.

There was no independent confirmation of the report here and the federal government would neither confirm nor deny it.

Some 100 suspects were arrested, though all but 12 were freed after questioning. The exact location of the drive was not stated.

UNITED NEWS OF INDIA had said yesterday that some 70 separatists had been arrested in a drive on Saturday in Amritsar district.

The operations came with less than a fortnight to go to elections in the state, where Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party is pitted against the moderate faction of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal.

The militant faction of Akali Dal, led by Joginder Singh, has urged a boycott of the September 25 poll in which more than 10 million voters will be able to elect 115 state deputies and 13 representatives to the lower house of the federal parliament. Akali Dal candidates have been roughed up while electioneering by suspected militants.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gandhi is scheduled to begin his first election tour of the state today amid unprecedented security, press reports here said.

Operation "Munda" was carried out after reports that Sikh militants killed four people in the area on August 26 and September 3.

The state's chief administrator, Arjun Singh, said Sunday that no mercy should be shown to separatists, who would receive "maximum punishment" for violent acts.

W. Bengal Assembly Motion Scores Assam Accord
BK131613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] The West Bengal assembly today adopted a motion criticizing the Assam accord. The chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, supporting the motion alleged that the accord would strengthen the divisive forces. He further alleged that the agreement was reached in haste.

The Congress-I members of the house welcomed the agreement and the leader of the opposition, Mr Abdus Sattar, said the agreement will not go against the interest of the minorities in Assam.

Meanwhile, the Assam chief minister, Mr Hiteswar Saikia, said in Dispur that the accord on the foreign national issue is one of the best and fulfills the aspirations of different sections of the state. He was addressing the deputy commissioners and superintendents of police today.

Haryana Claims 410 Hindi Villages in Punjab
BK150318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] The Haryana Government has staked its claim to 410 Hindi speaking villages of Punjab in lieu of Chandigarh. Its case was presented by three senior lawyers of the supreme court before the Mathew Commission in New Delhi yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Punjab Government, which is to file its objections to Haryana's claim by the 22d of this month, has asked for more time to present its case before the commission in view of the elections in the state. The Mathew Commission, which will decide the Hindi speaking areas of Punjab to be given to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh, is to submit its report by the end of next month.

Revocation of Tamil Deportation Orders Urged
BK131410 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] An all-party conference on the Sri Lankan ethnic issue was held in Madras in the southern state of Tamil Nadu today. It was convened by the state chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran. The conference condemned the alleged attack of Sri Lankan armed forces on the Tamil minorities in the island.

Briefing newsmen after the morning session, the state electricity minister, Mr S. Ramachandran, said the conference urged both

the center and the state governments to take steps to find a political settlement of the issue at the earliest through negotiations. It urged the center to revoke deportation orders against two Sri Lankan Tamil leaders. The conference will continue its deliberations tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the citizens' committee of north Sri Lanka has expressed serious concern over the delay in the release of Tamil detenus. In a letter to President Jayewardene, the committee demanded immediate release of all those who are not formally charged in courts.

Madras Meeting Decides To Observe Strike on 24 Sep
BK141613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] An all-party meeting convened by the Tamil Nadu chief minister in Madras to discuss the Sri Lankan ethnic issue today decided to observe a 12-hour bundh [strike] in the state on the 24th of this month. A mass fast will also be observed in the day to protest against the killing of Tamils in the island. The meeting also approved a proposal to raise a fund of 1 crore rupees to help rehabilitate over 1 lakh refugees who have come from Sri Lanka following the ethnic violence. The 2-day meeting, which ended today, was presided over by the chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran.

Editorial Praises Effort To Solve Tamil Crisis
BK081715 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 2 Sep 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Towards a New Basis"]

[Text] Patient negotiations over many, many hours spread over a whole week have enabled President Jayewardene's plenipotentiary, Mr Hector Jayewardene and Indian officials to work out a new and somewhat more promising basis for resumed discussions on a settlement of Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi has taken a hand and the substance of the new proposals has been outlined to Mr Uma Maheshwaran of PLOT (People's Liberation Organisation for Tamil Eelam) and to the Tamil NADU Electricity Minister, Mr S. Ramachandran, so that they in turn are enabled to communicate these to the other Sri Lanka Tamil groups in Madras and to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, respectively. Mr Hector Jayewardene has meanwhile returned to Colombo to brief President Jayewardene and the cabinet about the latest developments.

Mr Gandhi has impressed on Mr Hector Jayewardene that the Sri Lanka Government must be prepared to concede more acceptable terms if the current talks, hopefully only recessed, are to be resumed and carried forward to a successful conclusion. The determination of the Tamil militants to press their case through other means if they are to be fobbed off with what they see as offers that fall short of their minimum demands has been amply demonstrated. At the same time, the Indian Government's action in deporting Mr Chandrasekaran of PROTEG [Protection of Tamil Eelam From Genocide], though clumsily executed and

badly timed with all the trappings of an arbitrary move that has now happily been reversed, has put the Tamil militants on notice that they too should not assume too much and are expected to behave reasonably and responsibly if they seek India's goodwill and good offices.

Keeping Mr M.G. Ramachandran posted is prudent as this will enable him to assure Tamil opinion in India and Lankan militants in Madras that the legitimate interests of the Sri Lanka Tamils are not being lightly bartered away. Simultaneously, all the parties concerned must apply themselves to restoring the truce and ensuring that the ceasefire holds without breaches and violations by either side as in the past. There is no hope for

p e a c e

if both sides are locked in armed confrontation.

Meanwhile, Mr Karunanidhi is doing no service by trying to stir the pot and more than Mrs Bandaranaike and other Sinhala groups in Sri Lanka. The rail roko [blockade] stir and similar demonstrations have only inconvenienced people in Tamil Nadu. There are no military solutions, and calls for India to "liberate" the Lanka Tamils or enforce some kind of Cyprus-like partition of Sri Lanka are totally irresponsible.

Nothing should now be said or done to deflect or frustrate the new initiative that the Indian Government is painstakingly trying to mature. That way lies hope.

Radio Rebuffs Indian Claims of Punjab Involvement
BK151249 Karachi Domestic Service in English
 1700 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, has repudiated Indian attempts to implicate Pakistan in what is happening in the Indian Province of Punjab. Speaking on an adjournment motion in the National Assembly on Thursday [12 September] on the statement of the Indian home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, in which he had tried to blame Pakistan for developments in the Sikh province, Mr Noorani said these were usual Indian tactics to externalize the problem which was the creation of India itself and was aggravated by the military action at the Golden Temple in Amritsar in June 1984. Mr Noorani reiterated Pakistan's commitment to the principle of strict noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, including, of course, India. He said that objective observers were aware that the Indian problem in the Punjab was indigenous and not a result of any outside attempt and that whatever was [word indistinct] said about Pakistan by the Indian leaders was merely an attempt to cover up its own internal policy. Mr Noorani also referred to reported allegations by an unidentified provincial officer of India and the so-called confession by a Sikh as having trained in Pakistan and said that such confessions were analyzed by the Indian newspapers themselves. He quoted *THE INDIAN EXPRESS* which had said that given the well-known brutality of the Indian Punjab police, and their regular resort to torture, a confession was bound to be [words indistinct]. The paper expressed the view that a foreign hand was often convenient to cover up incompetence or failure.

Even All India Radio has gone out of the way to broadcast false allegations, and Mr Noorani regretted that this was being done in violation of the recent Pakistan-India agreement on prevention of hostile propaganda against one another. He said that dissemination of this concoction by All India Radio and the baseless allegations by the Indian home minister were both reprehensible because this would vitiate the atmosphere of Indian (?relations) to improve with Pakistan [words indistinct] utmost efforts.

While sharing the indignation of the members of the National Assembly who had moved the adjournment motion on the subject, Mr Zain Noorani expressed the hope that the Indian ministers and the Indian media will refrain from attempting to externalize their internal problems. It was unfortunate, he said, that such baseless allegations were made in India too often and without regard for the much needed and sought after good-neighborly relations. This is what Pakistan stands for and this was what it has all along worked for with the hope that good-neighborly relations between the two countries would eventually be established. These relations are so important and so urgently needed that indulgence in such propaganda simply to divert the attention of their own people in no case could be acceptable to saner sections, even in India. Climate between the two countries can be improved, and such a pleasant [word indistinct] could be, for which, apart from Pakistan, certain sections in Indian Government and [word indistinct] have also worked. This work should, in no case, be allowed to be wasted and a desire to display a [words indistinct] or irresponsible attitude. Pakistan has

equivocally [as heard] stated that it has absolutely no hand in the Sikh trouble in India, and all that we are being alleged in certain circles in India was a mere concoction. No evidence is available with the Indian authorities to show that what they allege about Pakistan is really correct.

The type of confessions being broadcast by All India Radio and referred to by the Indian home minister could not be acceptable even in ordinary cases, particularly in the light of what the *INDIAN EXPRESS* has said about Indian Punjab police. Even ordinary courts would not entertain such confessions in routine cases, and, therefore, to vitiate the atmosphere between the two countries on the basis of such concoctions is neither statemanship nor diplomacy. This was what Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Zain Noorani seemed to emphasize.

Paper on U.S., Indian Reaction to Bhutto Arrest
GF141220 Rawalpindi HADAR in Urdu 8 Sep 85 p 3

[Editorial: "If This is Not a Tragedy, What is it?"]

[Text] The arrest of the People's Party of Pakistan's [PPP] leader Miss Benazir Bhutto was commented upon by the U.S. State Department, after which the Indian Government issued a demand for the release of this female leader. The Government of Pakistan, of course, issued a statement which deemed the Indian demand as tantamount to interfere in its internal affairs and in contravention to all norms of neutrality. The arrest of Miss Bhutto is an internal matter as far as the Pakistani Government is concerned. Comment on it by foreign countries is synonymous with interference in its internal affairs, but on principle we are in favor of the freedom of the press and politics. A progressive country like Pakistan cannot attain its objectives of social justice unless its society is forged on the basis of freedom of speech and democracy. We also stress that a policy which is based on external opinions and foreign advice should not be encouraged. The genocide of Sikhs and the arrests of political leaders and their detention in India are not hidden from anyone, but Pakistan refrained from reacting, as it considered it India's domestic concern. When the massacre of Muslims takes place in India, Pakistanis are gripped with apprehension and are naturally perturbed. But although the government senses this, it maintains a silence and abides by the rules of nonintervention in these incidents. But the Indian reaction is a reflection of its mentality and also exposes the true nature of those political elements who dance to foreign tunes and try to obtain support for all their legitimate or illegitimate acts.

Opposition Party Outlines Foreign Policy
GF131402 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Lahore, Sept 9: The banned Pakistan People's Party [PPP] has advocated true non-alignment, balance in relations with superpowers, and bilateralism in the country's foreign relations and said the Afghanistan question should also be resolved bilaterally.

The party opposed the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, but proposed that conditions conducive to their withdrawal should be created speedily.

Addressing a news conference at the end of the three-day meeting of the Party's Central Executive Committee, PPP leaders said Pakistan could face untold dangers because of its Afghan policy. Allowing Pakistan to be used as launching pad against Kabul, creating impediments in the proximity [of the] Geneva talks and working under the dictates of a superpower would harm the country.

Gen (Retd) Tikka Khan, secretary-general; Mr. Aftab Sherpao and Sheikh Rafiq Ahmad denied that the PPP's policy had tilted towards the West and a superpower, indicating a major policy shift. They said the party was opposed to secret pacts to climb the citadel of power. The PPP leaders also declared that the party had not discarded socialism as the basis of its economic policies. "Socialism is one of our fundamental principles and it will be furthered rather than abandoned", they added.

Paper on U.S. Direct Aid to Afghan Mujahidin
GF131005 Rawalpindi HADAR in Urdu 8 Sep 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Latest Situation in Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] According to an American journal, there seems to be a difference of opinion between the United States and Pakistan on the question of arms to the Afghan mujahidin. The reason given for this is that while the United States wants to increase the quantity of aid to the mujahidin via Pakistan, Pakistan considers this as an exacerbation of its problems and believes that it will directly involve Pakistan in the Afghan dispute. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union and the United States show a desire to resolve the Afghan issue through negotiations, but both the countries also seem to wish that some sort of decision may be reached on the battlefield as well. The new Soviet leaders have adopted a policy whereby the Soviets try to crush all opposition to the revolution and all signs of resistance. For this they have adopted various measures. All pockets of resistance are being wiped out by Soviet-Afghan forces; the proof of this is the large number of wounded in border hospitals. According to some reports, the United States wishes to send aid directly to the resistant elements, because President Ziaul Haq has opposed all U.S. proposals to bring the situation to direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. We laud the Pakistani president's stand and we wish to assure him of our support in this regard.

The people of Pakistan do not wish to become embroiled in indirect warfare between the two superpowers and their mutual conflicts, but desire that they resolve all differences at the conference table, because force cannot solve problems.

General Says Soviet-Afghan Attack Unlikely
GF161111 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 10 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Brigadier (Retired) Gulzar Ahmad: "How Credible is the National Defense"]

[Excerpt] How realistic is the fear of Russo-Afghan attack from the north-west? A dispassionate study of the geo-political situation, inter-play of super-power interests, the state of Afghan troops and the level of insurgency in Afghanistan, points to the fact that the present set of circumstances does not permit any large scale invasion of Pakistan. Border skirmishes and occasional arm-twisting is a different matter.

A major prohibitive factor is the state of protracted insurgency which 140,000 Soviet troops have failed to quell. In fact the Afghan resistance has lasted longer than the World War II and there are no signs of any abatement. To attack Pakistan, USSR will have to spare at least 15 to 20 Divisions more, while her own commitments at home and abroad do not permit her to do so easily. Look at her troop commitments. Her 98 Divisions (combined) are at present tied down against NATO including 30 in Eastern Europe (German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary), 50 Divisions are deployed along the Sino-Soviet border, the Far East and Japan, and 20 for operations against eastern Turkey and South-West Asia. For Afghanistan, they have eight Motorized Rifle Divisions, two Air-Borne Divisions, three Independent Motor Rifle Regiments and some battalions of Special Purpose Forces. Besides, the Soviet Union has also to keep in mind the fact that attack on Pakistan could provoke a large-scale war, in the region or elsewhere. Thus, she will have to plan for such contingencies as well.

As regards the Afghan forces, they in themselves pose no threat to Pakistan. They have in all 14 Divisions — nine Infantry/Mountain Divisions, three Armoured Divisions and two Mechanical Divisions — in addition to their Commando regiments. These forces seem reasonable on paper but their professional capability is rather doubtful. All the Afghan Divisions are under strength down to 40 per cent and ill-equipped and in a low state of morale. Besides there are frequent desertions and defections. (Source for Soviet & Afghan Army Deployment: Military Balance).

Karachi Reports Mujahidin Actions in Afghanistan
BK131618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Reports received from Afghanistan say that during an action at (Bari) area last week, the mujahidin killed 60 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and captured 35 of them. The mujahidin attacked the Soviet-Karmal forces when they were proceeding to their Khowst barrack to provide reinforcements to the besieged forces and destroyed their five tanks, an armored car and two trucks with military supplies. The mujahidin captured 120 Kalashnikov rifles which were left behind by the Soviet-Karmal forces while fleeing in the confusion.

According to another report, the mujahidin attacked the deputy commissioner's office at the subdivisional headquarters of Bala Boluk in Farah Province on 29th of last month when a meeting was in progress there. According to a report, the deputy commissioner and five other officials of the Karmal regime were killed on the spot. During the action, the security guard on duty killed his own commander and defected to the mujahidin.

BANGLADESH**Ershad Returns to Dhaka From Abroad 16 Sep**

*BK161723 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT
16 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] President Hussein Mohammad Ershad returned to Dhaka a short while ago after a brief visit to the UAE [United Arab Emirates] on his way back home from Jeddah. He was received at the airport among others by DCMLA [Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator] and Minister for Industries Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, cabinet ministers, members of diplomatic corps, and high-ranking civil and military officials.

SRI LANKA**Athulathmudali Announces Cease-fire Extension**

*BK161335 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT
16 Sep 85*

[Text] The Sri Lanka Government said today that it is extending a 3-month-old cessation of hostilities between troops and separatist terrorists, which was due to end on Wednesday. National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told a news conference in Colombo today that he hoped the separatists would agree to renew the truce. He said the government will honor the state of cessation of hostilities for a further period provided the Sri Lankan Tamil terrorists respect it and maintain it on their part. He added that the government would take appropriate measures if any terrorist group violates the cease-fire.

The Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, is expected to urge the separatists to agree to the extension.

Mr Athulathmudali said that terrorist leaders who are based in Madras were due to arrive in New Delhi this evening to meet Mr Gandhi. Mr Gandhi is expected to discuss with the separatists a peace plan drawn up by Sri Lankan and Indian Government officials 2 weeks ago after peace talks in Bhutan collapsed.

Mr Athulathmudali said 12 terrorists were killed when security forces destroyed 3 of their bases in the eastern Trincomalee District over the weekend. The minister visited Army camps in the east in the weekend and warned soldiers to be prepared for more attacks if the terrorists did not agree to the cease-fire.

Mr Athulathmudali said that the railway authorities are trying to resume train services to Batticaloa and Mannar. Citizens committees of respective areas have been requested to travel on these trains. The Trincomalee line will not be operative for some time due to major repairs on the tracks.

Official sources said security forces in the northern and eastern provinces have been put on special alert.

Colombo: Separatists Want Ceasefire

*BK161121 Colombo International Service in English
1030 GMT 16 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, addressing the final day of the 109th maha pola [festival] last night at the (Devapatiraja Maha Vidyalaya) in Ratgama, said that he had been informed that the separatist terrorists have expressed their willingness to prolong the cease-fire. He also said that the separatist groups were expected in New Delhi for talks with the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi. The main aim of the government was to solve the crisis by nonviolence. He added that the world was aware that all those involved in protecting the unitary status of the country did so with justice and fair play.

The minister said that the world opinion has changed because the president was insistent on a negotiated settlement. He said that narrow-minded opposition politicians, who sought petty gains, got their answer at Mulikirigala [where by election was held recently]. The people of (Ruhula), who wanted to save the country from destruction, were for a united Sri Lanka.

Mr Athulathmudali recalled that the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, has said that the minorities in Sri Lanka could not expect more than what the minority communities in India had.

Government Takes Hardline Stance

*BK160336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0340 GMT
16 Sep 85*

[Text] President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has said that he will enforce emergency regulations vigorously to curb the activities of Tamil militants in the island. He said if the situation warrants it, it may become necessary to suspend certain rights like freedom of the press and the judiciary. Mr Jayewardene was addressing the executive committee of (his) ruling United National Party. Reports say the speech underlined the readiness of the government for a showdown with the militants if negotiations do not succeed.

The president also expressed concern at the situation in the eastern district of Trincomalee where a large number of Tamils have fled their homes in a recent upsurge of violence.

Meanwhile, night curfew was imposed for the fifth successive day in the area, as a preventive measure following clashes between Sinhalese and Tamils. The Tamil militants blew up a passenger train yesterday at Trincomalee. They also set fire to the engine of a freight train. Four people, including three railwaymen, were seriously injured.

Council To Discuss Contingency Plans

HK160800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 16 Sep 85

[By Neville de Silva]

[Excerpt] Colombo, Sept 16 (AFP) — Sri Lanka's National Security Council is expected to discuss today contingency plans

to meet possible Tamil separatist guerrilla attacks when a three-month ceasefire ends on Wednesday, informed sources said.

National Security Minister Lalith Althulathmudali said that some militant Tamil groups wanted the ceasefire, which India originally helped arrange, extended.

But he said that plans to meet renewed guerrilla attacks were being prepared in case the ceasefire was not renewed after a meeting tomorrow between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and leaders of the five major militant Tamil groups based in southern India.

Colombo Reports Gandhi To Meet Tamil Separatists
BK151107 Colombo International Service in English
 1030 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Sri Lanka's main Tamil separatist groups are to meet India Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for talks on the island's ethnic problem. They have accepted an invitation from the Indian leader for talks with him. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported that the Eelam National Liberation Front, ENLF, consisting of four separatist groups decided at a meeting in Madras to send Mr Gandhi a telegram asking for an early meeting. The decision ended a stalemate in Gandhi's bid to revive negotiations between the Sri Lankan Government and Tamil militants. The agency said the groups met after the appearance in Madras on Friday of Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, LTTE. He vanished after India ordered the deportation of three Tamil separatists leaders based in Tamil Nadu.

Official sources in New Delhi said Gandhi and the guerrilla leaders are also expected to discuss a draft plan to resolve the island's ethnic crisis. The plan was drawn up by Sri Lankan and Indian officials 2 weeks ago.

Meanwhile, government and opposition groups in Tamil Nadu, who met in Madras, have passed a resolution urging New Delhi to allow Balasingham and Satyendra back into the country to help in resuming peace talks. The resolution called for the extension of a cease-fire between separatist groups and Sri Lanka security forces which is due to end on 18 September.

Tamils To Tell Gandhi of Opposition to Ceasefire
HK161326 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Colombo, Sep 16 (AFP) — The Sri Lankan Government today decided unilaterally to extend a ceasefire between government forces and five Tamil separatist guerrilla groups, National Security Minister Lalith Althulathmudali said.

(In India, however, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) quoted a spokesman for a Sri Lankan Tamil militant organization, the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF), as saying that their leaders would tell Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a meeting in New Delhi tomorrow that they opposed an extension of the present ceasefire agreement in Sri Lanka.

(The spokesman for the ENLF — an umbrella organization for four militant Tamil groups — said in Madras that the present agreement existed only on paper and that the militants would press for a fresh ceasefire accord monitored by the Red Cross and backed by India.

(Such an accord would be based on a new set of preconditions and would have to include safeguards for the Tamils against Sri Lankan Army violations, the spokesman was quoted as saying.) [passage omitted]

(In India, Tamil sources said the ENLF leaders were due to arrive in New Delhi from Madras this evening. Mr. Gandhi has invited them for talks tomorrow in a last-minute effort to persuade them to agree to extend the ceasefire and resume peace talks.

(Tamil sources said that the militant Tamil leaders would also tell Mr. Gandhi of their disappointment with a working paper drawn up by Indian and Sri Lankan officials as a possible basis for the resumption of peace talks.

(The working paper envisages limited autonomy for the north and east, with certain powers being devolved to provincial councils.

The Indian High commissioner (ambassador) to Sri Lanka, J.N. Dixit, returned to Colombo at the weekend after consultations in New Delhi and denied that the Indian Government had informed Colombo that it would like a peace-keeping force in the north and east.

"There is no truth in that. The Indian Government has not asked for it. Nor did I hear anybody else asking for it during my six days in India," he said.

Mr. Dixit said that the Indian Government felt that the working paper "forms a reasonable framework" for the resumption of talks.

Indian Envoy Dixit Meets Jayewardene 15 Sep
BK161341 Colombo International Service in English 1245 GMT
 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Indian high commissioner to Sri Lanka, J.N. Dixit, called on President Jayewardene late last night. A spokesman of the Indian High Commission told the SLBC [Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation] today that Mr Dixit conveyed details of his discussion in New Delhi to the president. He emphasized that India is continuing to make intensive efforts to revive negotiations for a solution. In this context, he informed President Jayewardene of the discussions in Madras between representatives of the Government of India and Tamil groups.

Mr Dixit also confirmed that Sri Lanka Tamil groups will be reaching New Delhi this evening for discussions with the officials of the Government of India. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, may meet them during the course of this week. During these meetings, the text of the document prepared by Dr H.W. Jayewardene Q.C. [Queen's Council] and elaborated upon by the Sri Lankan officials [words indistinct] last week, will be conveyed to the Tamil delegations.

President Jayewardene told the Indian high commissioner that he appreciated India's continued efforts to seek a solution to the current ethnic problem. He hoped that the cooperation between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka would continue to ensure a practical and peaceful solution.

Jayewardene Appreciative

BK160911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
16 Sep 85

[Text] President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has appreciated India's continued efforts to help resolve the island's ethnic problem. He said he shares the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's, concern over the negative effect of the cease-fire violations on the civilian population. Mr Jayewardene conveyed this when the Indian high commissioner called on him on his return from New Delhi. Mr Dixit reported to the Sri Lanka president the detailed discussions he had in New Delhi on the situation in the island. The meeting lasted more than 40 minutes. Mr Dixit also called on the national security minister of Sri Lanka, Mr Lalith Athulthudali.

BBC Reports on Recent Tamil Acts of Violence

BK141311 London BBC World Service in English
1200 GMT 14 Sep 85

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] In Sri Lanka, Tamil militants fighting for a separate homeland have blown up a train. It happened near the northeastern port of Trincomalee and came as a dusk-to-dawn curfew continued for the 3d day running. (Chris Moore) from Colombo looks at Sri Lanka's increasing tension as the violence continues:

[Begin recording] At about 0800 in the morning, a goods train with some passengers on board was travelling toward Trincomalee from Gallala junction when it was blown up by Tamil militants who had buried explosives under the track. An official spokesman said four wagons carrying foodstuff had been badly damaged and a section of the track destroyed. He said the militants set fire to the locomotive before escaping. Three railway employees and one passenger were injured.

The militants have been stepping up their campaign of hit and run economic sabotage in the eastern province during the past few days. On Friday [13 September], a radio transmitter belonging to the West German DEUTSCHE WELLE organization was raided and robbed of expensive equipment. Damage to the radio station was said to be considerable.

On Thursday, a recently completed road bridge near Batticaloa was blown up, cutting the main truck route across Batticaloa lagoon. The day before, a government office complex at Ampara was blasted by explosives and set on fire.

Trincomalee itself has been described as a ghost town. Even when the curfew is not in force, people are reluctant to venture onto the streets. Two foreign correspondents, who travelled to the town on Thursday, were surrounded by a crowd of angry Sinhalese

civilians as they photographed ruined buildings destroyed during earlier violence. Members of the crowd, apparently home guards, threatened the journalists with a rifle before police patrol came by and took the reporters, their driver, and two companions for questioning. At the police station, the journalists had their film confiscated before being released after the intervention of diplomats in Colombo. [end recording]

Paper Calls for 'Care' in Resolving Problems

BK111359 Colombo SUN in English 2 Sep 85 p 7

[Editorial: " 'Last Chance' Formula"]

[Text] Once again a basic formula for ethnic peace has been worked out by the legal experts led by eminent lawyer Dr. Hector Jayewardene. It has also been chiselled out with direct Indian assistance. And it has been done so with a sense of urgency in seeking a speedy end to the country's ethnic crisis and its inherent dangers that are plain to see. Besides India described the current initiative as Lanka's "last chance."

It is reported that the final draft was drawn up in New Delhi after a series of consultations, some of which have been with Premier Rajiv Gandhi himself who as we know is playing the role of the honest peace broker.

Due perhaps to fortuitous circumstances India had opted to involve itself in the basic formula creation, though it had vowed to be only an observer after initiating the dialogue in Thimpu. Events that followed thus making the conference a futile one ending inconclusively, perhaps compelled India to play a different role from what it intended at the beginning.

The rationale seems to be guided by New Delhi's own desire to make an ultimate success of the peace process that it initiated.

Some of the political and diplomatic moves resorted to by India including the surprise expulsion of some Eelamist advisers and the arm twisting of the militant cadres on more than one instance, bear testimony to this.

While Lanka is grateful for the admirable concern and the altruism displayed by India one must also caution the peace-brokers that a lasting solution must be worked out with utmost care and sensitivism. For the slightest mistake could have grievous repercussions. Just as much as dilatory tactics could be futile, a speedy formula in the likes of a bull in a china shop will turn out to be counter-productive.

Lanka's future cannot be tinkered or reconditioned with patchwork or instant all-purpose formulae. Neither can it be realised with recycled solutions that have earlier been pigeonholed in need of a national consensus.

Now that we are told about a new plan being drawn up we can only reiterate our entreaty that it is given serious consideration by the policy makers and the representatives of the people so that it becomes a universally acceptable solution to the nation's crisis.

In view of the prevalence of diverse and now too militant demands it would indeed be a herculean task to generate any unanimous or unequivocal acceptance of any firm formula. But compromises could be sought and alternatives worked out diligently maintaining the very essence of a reasonable solution without jeopardising the nation's unity, integrity and sovereignty. And this could only be done at a political dialogue.

Hopefully the protagonists will agree to resume their negotiations without resorting to the familiar polemic and also the avoidable rhetoric, based on parochial and self-centred motives.

What Lanka needs today ever so badly is peace.

It is threatened from all fronts while sinister elements await like vulturous ghouls to share the spoils of an impending disaster.

The "last chance" formula to avert a major crisis is now in the hands of the policy makers. How they and the people would react to the provisions once they are made public, will decide the future of Lanka.

It is indeed a very decisive moment that Lanka is facing today. The actions of those who are amongst the living today in this island home of ours will decide the destiny of our tomorrows and to the generations to follow.

In a very immediate sense the response to the working paper will be crucial for peace and stability in the country.

Khomeyni Repeats Call for Less Media Coverage
LD151800 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 15, IRNA — The founder of the Islamic Republic, Imam Khomeyni, has asked the media to give less coverage to his speeches and official meetings, Tehran newspapers reported Sunday [15 September].

Three daily newspapers usually make reports on the imam their front page story and the radio and television start their news bulletins with reports on the imam. They routinely publish the full text of his speeches to visiting officials.

In a meeting with media men, the imam said "my picture should not be put on the front page, except when it is absolutely necessary". Such as when meetings with the new Cabinet or a new president or on religious days. The imam said "I do not want to hear my name mentioned overtime [as received] I turn on the radio, I have deplored this for some time. It is wrong".

He also asked the media to cut short their reports and make news items simple and useful. The evening television news usually takes over an hour.

The imam said the media should criticize but keep away from creating bad blood. "Sometimes it is healthy criticism, and it is useful, but sometimes it is a gesture of revenge which should not be so" he said.

Instead of publishing reports on his daily meetings with government officials in the Jamaran Mosque, in northern Tehran, the imam said, reports on people who have contributed towards the social welfare should increase. "If a farmer farmed well and had a good harvest, put his picture on the front page in place of government officials and say how he has been doing" he said.

The editors of the three leading nation-wide newspapers were present in the meeting and the Persian daily *KEYHAN* said since then it has omitted routine news reports about Imam Khomeyni. The meeting was on the first day of September. In another meeting on 18 August, Imam Khomeyni had made similar remarks to the head of the radio and television network, Muhammad Hashemi.

Economic Talks With USSR Officials Continue
LD142146 Tehran IRNA in English 1733 GMT 14 Sep 85

["Iran-Soviet Economic Committee Talks" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Sept 14, IRNA — Director of the Economic Department of Iran's Foreign Ministry Mohamed Hoseyn Adeli, met with Soviet vice chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in Moscow on Friday.

During the meeting both sides welcomed the expansion of bilateral economic relations. Also discussed was Irano-Soviet cooperation in the fields of electricity, steel mill, oil and gas, agriculture, silo construction, fisheries, shipping, house building and border river water exploitation.

The Iranian official heading a ranking delegation arrived in Moscow on Sept 8th.

Radio Iran on Secret Arms Purchases by Regime
GF131954 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] A classified document obtained by officials of the Iranian national resistance movement from nationalist elements inside the Islamic Republic has revealed the secret purchases of smuggled war material by agents of the regime in London.

An investigation of this document, which the Iranian national resistance movement has published for the benefit of world public opinion, reveals how the Khomeyni regime, in order to fulfill its war-mongering appetite, extends its hands to the most wretched and evil arms merchants and how it wastes the wealth of the Iranian nation to purchase useless arms, most of which are stolen, at a very high cost. Hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars are paid for war hardware in crates which, when opened, are found to be empty. The three page document reveals only a part of the hidden dealings by Khomeyni's agents in purchasing arms on the international black market. It also shows the dubious way in which these transactions take place.

This document is a letter signed by Colonel Rasekh Ahmadi, head of the purchasing office of the Logistics Command of the land forces of the Islamic Republic's Army. It bears the mark of (9 Nizajat) in London, under the command of (42 Nizajat) in Tehran. The tone of the letter and the way it has been prepared shows the weakness of their cause and the helplessness and beggarliness of the agents of Khomeyni. It also reveals how the smugglers have succeeded and gained the upper hand in the course of negotiations. The smugglers are imposing their will on Khomeyni's middlemen and obtaining huge sums for their illegal services.

The document shows that London is the venue of negotiations and transactions and also the location from which the arms are transported to Tehran. The London weekly *THE SUNDAY TIMES*, in its 18 August issue under the title of "How American Arms Are Transported From London to Tehran," quotes American customs and justice departments as an authority, saying that arms stolen from U.S. naval bases and aircraft carriers are sent to Tehran via London. The paper adds that American elements have obtained documents which show that the arms merchants who use London as their base are directly in contact with the agents of the Islamic Republic in London and transactions have taken place in the British capital.

Col Rasekh Ahmadi's letter confirms the report in *THE SUNDAY TIMES*. It reveals only a small part of the secret transactions between Khomeyni's agents and the underground network of arms smugglers. In this letter, which is dated 18 October 1984, Col Ahmadi reports to the Tehran regime that a meeting was held on 16 October 1984 in the presence of representatives of the (IMF) company and a representative of the transport company [words indistinct] at the office of the Islamic Republic's arms purchaser in London. In the meeting, the representatives of these companies declared that they were busy

preparing preliminaries for an arms delivery through the London purchasing office to the regime's Ministry of Defense in Tehran. The letter says that at the suggestion of the (IMF) representatives, for security purposes the arms will be loaded at (Bridgetown) airport 70 miles west of London. [Words indistinct] should be related to the Islamic Republic and it would be better if the goods were carried by foreign aircraft which fly to Tehran. These arms will be carried in 15 flights and every aircraft should leave the airport the same day after loading and uld make a short stopover in another country while en route [to Tehran].

The (IMF) company representatives who took part in the meeting said that if preliminary arrangements were made and aircraft were available in time, the first shipment of arms to Tehran would take place at the beginning of January 1985. They demanded that the crews of the aircraft carrying the arms should not know the contents of the shipment. The arms would be in containers labeled automotive spare parts. Each container of arms will have a black square 20 inches by 20 inches, or 50 cm by 50 cm, painted on them with the letters (FL), which signifies the logistics command. Under the square will be the container number and number of total containers.

The document goes on to say that the (Alborz) transportation company will inform the (IMF) company of the shape and form of the containers and that it is at present looking into the possibility of using foreign aircraft instead of Iranian aircraft, in which case freight charges will be paid in foreign exchange in London. The third page of the letter says that the list of parts which are now ready for delivery will be sent to Tehran by diplomatic pouch.

At the end of the letter he adds: The purchasing office will cooperate in loading and all matters related thereto. But in view of the fact that the contents will be placed in the containers by the companies concerned, this office cannot be responsible for the quality or quantity of the arms. This point in the letter reveals that in transactions of smuggled arms, the merchants have the upperhand and the agents of Khomeyni regime do not even have the authority to check the number and quality of consignments.

The *NEZHAT* weekly, organ of the Iranian national resistance movement, published this three page document in its last issue. It says that the transactions revealed by the document are just a few of the thousands of disgraceful ones conducted by the Tehran regime and its elements in the purchase of war materiel in the world's black markets which so far have not been exposed. This also shows the incompetence of the regime which, on the one hand in view of their warmongering, has become a [words indistinct] buyer of arms and companion to international arms smugglers; on the other hand, it has gone deep into the whirlpool of corruption [words indistinct].

According to various reports received over the past 4 or 5 years from inside and outside Iran, those persons involved in these purchases have fled the country with millions of dollars [words indistinct]. The biggest disgrace in buying arms on the black market was by Ahmad Haidari, Beheshti's agent, who misappropriated \$56 million; this has not yet been forgotten. The case of Sadeq Tabataba'i, the most notorious drug smuggler who paid \$25 million to a Swiss and two Americans for the purchase of

missiles but did not get even one bullet for this sum, is still open in a police court. It was reported last year that the court considered Sadeq Tabataba'i guilty.

President Discusses Sea Defenses With Naval Chief *LD150948 Tehran IRNA in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 85*

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 15, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Saturday met with Commander of the Naval Forces Captain Hoseyn Malekzadegan who announced the readiness of the naval forces for defending the waterways of the country and countering any threats by the superpowers. The commander highlighted operations of various units of the naval forces in the Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf region and reported to the president on the future programs of the forces. During the meeting, President Khamene'i issued necessary guidelines in countering the actual and potential threats of the world oppression and its agents as well as in carrying out programs and missions in this connection.

Khamene'i Emphasizes Science Based on Islamic Culture *LD142022 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 14 Sep 85*

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 14, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i received here Saturday Minister of Post, Telephone and Telegraph, Morteza Nabavi along with communications officials from various parts of the country.

In the meeting, held on the fifth day of a trans-Iranian communication seminar the P.T.T minister, said at the end of the last Iranian year, (ending March 20, 1984) ten communication projects became operational and ten more were ready to be inaugurated while work on ten others is in progress. Referring to the international activities of Iran's communications company the P.T.T minister said Iran was granted vice-chairmanship in the 1985 space seminar in conjunction with the U.S.A and Italy.

President Khamene'i said the scientific progress of the West relies on a materialistic culture which is in sharp contrast with the Islamic culture. "We do not dismiss scientific progress and were among the vanguards of science" Khamene'i said, "Avicenna's 'Qanun' (medical law) was taught in the most reputed medical colleges of the world", he said. The president noted "we oppose atheism which is mixed with the Western culture". Khamene'i added that Western scientists acknowledge that Western civilization is heading toward a deadlock and that the Western world cannot disentangle itself from its self-imposed cultural values as long as it adheres to its traditional social criteria.

Majlis Speaker Threatens Retaliation for Gulf Attacks *GF151834 Tehran International Service in Arabic* *1430 GMT 15 Sep 85*

[From the "Political Follow-ups" program]

[Text] For the second time the Islamic Republic declares its stern stance to resist the international conspiracy designed to prevent it from profiting from its oil wealth. A few days ago the president

and the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council declared the determination of the Islamic Republic to deprive the world of the Gulf's oil if Iran's oil interests were endangered or if it were prevented from exporting its oil wealth.

Meanwhile, during the Friday prayer sermon, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker and the imam's representative at the Supreme Defense Council, took a similar stance. He affirmed that if we are not able to export our oil, we will take measures to block all Gulf oil pipelines.

These two statements by the president and the Majlis speaker reveal the seriousness of the Islamic stance. Such seriousness should make others aware of the grave consequences of the hostile practices in which many international bodies are participating — whether they have contributed to planning the attack against the Islamic Republic, or have begun an attack, or even pledged to support the aggressors and contributed to the continuation of the aggression.

Everyone should know the real dimensions of the justifiable Islamic threat, considered a warning to all who want stability for their countries and development and prosperity for their people. However, those taking cover under the imperialist umbrella will know that imperialism will also be subjected to Islamic punishment and justice. The harm inflicted on it [imperialism] will be more than the others after it becomes incapable of protecting anyone seeking its aid and falls in the ditch of its own conceit.

The Islamic Republic — and it means what it says — possesses all the legal reasons to defend itself with the appropriate means. No one can demand it to be patient and not to respond to those who inflict harm. It has become clear to its enemies, big and small, that the Islamic Republic has carried out all its previous justifiable threats against all its enemies, including the arch-satan. Based on its belief in its right to self-defense and the rights of its citizens and on its conviction of the necessity to prevent evil and aggression, the Islamic Republic has declared and still declares what it plans to do. In so doing it calls on those who are wise and reasonable to stop their hostile plots. However, when others do not care, and when its enemies go too far with their aggressions, the acts of the Islamic Republic will then be justified.

On many occasions the Islamic Republic declared through its officials that it does not wish to expand the war. However, if this peaceful direction is misunderstood and exploited by hostile and agent circles, then the will of our millions of people will be seen in its most glorious picture. If others want to expand the war, the Islamic Republic will be obliged to create an extraordinary situation in which everyone will be incapable of facing people determined to win or become martyrs.

If others think the Islamic Republic will yield to threat and blackmail, we call on them, before they try their luck, to profit from the experience of the past 5 years of war, during which our people stood at a front against the whole world of sin. We have enough strength, determination, and courage.

We honestly and clearly declare that we will cheer God's prophet by defending his state, his Koran, and the heavenly principles for

which he was sent. God is with us. He is our protector and guardian.

Tehran Warns Against Spread of Conflict
LD161351 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT
16 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today's commentary deals with latest developments in the imposed war. While the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that this imposed war should be confined to the battlefronts in order not to involve civilians, other countries, and foreign interests, the Iraqi Aflaqist regime holds a diametrically opposed view. The Iraqi regime has been trying to save itself from the crisis engulfing it on the battlefronts by involving others.

The adventurist efforts by the Iraqi Aflaqist regime in the Persian Gulf waters are a clear example of this (ugly) policy — a policy which, despite the desire of informed sources, could jeopardize the peaceful life of the countries of the region, particularly in view of the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran has demonstrated in practice that it will unwaveringly stand up to the provocations by the Zionist enemy and that it will carry out its threats.

The adventurist policy pursued by Iraq in the waters of the Persian Gulf not only will bring the intentions of the Aflaqist regime to fruition, rather, it could, on the contrary, serve as a negative factor in causing utmost damage to the Persian Gulf's southern littoral states and, ultimately, prove detrimental to the interest of the Iraqi Aflaqists. Some of the said countries have, covertly or overtly, already given economic aid to the Iraqi Zionist regime, while, at the same time, they have also made use of their own ports to ship goods destined for Baghdad. Nevertheless, such states have never denied these forms of support for Iraq.

Having noted these events, any adventurism in the waters of the Persian Gulf as well as the fomenting of the flames of war in this waterway will, at any rate, involve others, thus jeopardizing the interests of both enemies and friends. It is possible for some interested states in the Persian Gulf to entertain the puerile idea that through the support of colonialist powers they may remain immune, should the flames of war engulf the entire Persian Gulf. The fact remains that once the war escalates to encompass the Persian Gulf and the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran are threatened in this waterway, then no one will be able to confine the war in this region.

The points raised above are not unknown to the Iraqi Aflaqist and to its regional and global supporters. In implementing its policies, the Islamic Republic of Iran acts decisively. It enjoys the unreserved support of our country's Muslim people. On Jerusalem Day, the people emphatically condemned the enemy's last-ditch attempts, while powerfully chanting: "War, war until victory."

In a country where its people support their leadership, conspiracies such as adventurism in the Persian Gulf waters or the bombing of residential areas are far-fetched and impractical.

Despite the fact that the Iraqi regime has suffered frustration in trying to carry out its inhuman policy, while having faced multifaceted difficulties in bombing residential areas and resorting to adventurism in the Persian Gulf, it continues to insist upon such attempts. The reason for such attempts stems from the enemy's military weakness and its powerlessness in coping with the pressures applied by the Islamic combatants on the battlefields.

The Iraqi regime's recent action in shelling Piranshahr under the imaginary pretext of the bombing of Al-Sulaymaniyah by Iranian fighters is a clear indication of the enemy's weakness and desperation. In his note to the United States, our country's foreign minister, referring to the Iraqi Aflaqist regime and to its excuses to resume attacking residential areas, calls on the UN secretary general to order a halt this inhuman deed by the Iraqi regime. Otherwise, the note says, the Islamic Republic will have no alternative but to retaliate.

Public opinion has in the past become aware of the fact that our country has never initiated such acts; that, in fact, such measures are contrary to the policies of the Islamic Republic. However, in retaliating to such provocations, as it has already demonstrated, the Islamic Republic acts decisively.

Kuwaiti Appeal to UN Scorned

LD161544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 16 Sep 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The court of Kuwait has requested the intervention of five permanent members of the Security Council to prevent the confiscation of ships carrying weapons and provisions to the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. This request was discussed at a session in the presence of the ambassadors from the United States, the USSR, Britain, China, and France. The Islamic Republic newspaper, [as heard] in an article entitled "A Humble Request," discusses the intervention of the five permanent members of the Security Council in this connection.

Kuwait's humble request was submitted by the deputy foreign minister of that country. He mentioned that governments of the world should fulfill their historical duty to put an end to these acts, the continuation of which threaten the stability of the region and of the world.

This meek request by Kuwait resembles a naughty child's cries for help which, if responded to it by irresponsible hooligans, would encourage him to continue his improper behavior. As soon as a responsible person scorns him, he starts asking for help from others and making a fuss. The Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that all ships carrying goods destined for Iraq will be stopped because of the necessities dictated by the war and on the basis of logic. Once the goods destined for Iraq are unloaded the ships will be released.

The Islamic Republic of Iran deems this benevolent deed necessary in order to end the war and restore peace and calm to the region by preventing Iraq from replenishing its military forces. Iran has announced that this policy will continue. But, does this

hasty and meek approach by the Royal Court of Kuwait not show this government's weakness and inability to deal with its problems? Kuwait is trying to give the impression that it has adopted a position of responsibility toward Iraq and shares in the current aggressive war. At the same time, Kuwait would like to save itself from the results of this sharing. But this is impossible.

With such a disgraceful request from countries which enjoy the right of veto at the Security Council, Kuwait has in fact demonstrated its abjectness and despair. With this act, Kuwait is trying to state that there is no logic behind its actions, that it is unable to solve its problems and, just like that naughty child, it has appealed to others for support. This line of action might be acceptable from a child but it is certainly not acceptable from a government. Kuwait should accept the fact that it has not only failed to achieve anything with this move, but has discredited itself in the region and the world.

Although Islamic Iran has many problems with Kuwait and, once the good intentions of the government of that country are proved, these problems should be discussed, Iran has never wanted to prove the incompetence of that country's government. Islamic Iran thinks only of the ways to enhance the greatness and glory of the countries of the region and this meek request submitted by the Kuwaiti Government to the mentioned five countries is regrettable as well.

If Kuwait is trying to cover its guilt by launching a propaganda campaign, it should realize that it will not be able to take advantage of the good intentions and generosity of Islamic Iran. Iran has not yet begun to act in order to put an end to the part played by Kuwait in the aggressive war waged by Iraq against Iran. It is not in the interests of the countries of the region to prevent such an eventuality. Preventing the transportation of weapons and ammunition for the Baghdad regime via the waters of the Persian Gulf is a preliminary, accepted and logical step and it is in the interests of Kuwait to stay out of this issue. Iran has made up its mind in this respect and nothing, not even a propaganda campaign, will have the slightest effect on this decision. But, has Kuwait considered all the unpleasant results of its humble request? Can Kuwait foresee all the ill consequences of such an immature and greedy policy? The Iranian nation will not submit to forceful measures and if the situation arises Iran will squeeze the throat of the bullyboys in its powerful hands. Is it not Kuwait's intention to extend an official invitation for military intervention in the Persian Gulf by this request?

In this connection, the Kuwaiti officials should say what line they are following. The officials of this country should realize that America and any other force they are relying on have all failed in taking on the Iranian nation. America will never forget its experience in taking on this nation and the American generals will always remember the disgraceful and repeated defeats they suffered. Relying on the assistance of others and pinning hopes on such methods cannot be reassuring to the Government of Kuwait. Iraq's Ba'thists, in spite of their abject state, are more powerful than Kuwait but even Iraq, with its concentrated and all-round effort, has been unable to free itself from the trap of the war it started.

During the past 5 years, the Iraqi Ba'athists have repeatedly asked for help from the same sources that Kuwait has resorted to but has failed to achieve any results. It is foolish for Kuwait to follow a path the consequences of which are predictable now. Kuwait's policy is to help the Ba'athists of Iraq, to help in the war by providing arms, not to have the power to defend itself and to place itself in an illogical situation and to protect itself from aggression [as heard]. This is a false logic which is not practical and following it will, under all circumstances, result in a certain and direct loss for Kuwait even though it has pinned its hopes on the help of countries which enjoy the right of veto.

Velayati Congratulates Ethiopia on Anniversary
LD121733 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 12, IRNA — The Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Thursday sent a message of congratulations to his Ethiopian counterpart, Goshu Wolde, to mark the anniversary of Ethiopian revolution, September 21.

In his message Velayati said the continuing struggle of the Ethiopian nation against global oppression has paved the way for expansion of relations between the two countries.

He said the Islamic Republic of Iran inspired by Islamic teachings highly values its relations with those countries which have freed themselves from the colonialists and struggle ceaselessly against them.

Montazeri Urges Editors Not To Be Boring, Repetitive
LD142243 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] During a meeting with the publishers, chief editors, and editors of three morning and evening Tehran newspapers, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri spoke in detail about the work of the media and its weak and strong points. Having pointed out the many repetitive and boring articles published by the press, he expressed his own clear and explicit views with regard to the people's expectations and the expectations of Iran's evolving and revolutionary society, fundamental review of reporting and then duplicating news items.

During his remarks he said: While maintaining their respect for the primary principles — namely, God, the prophet, the Koran, the revolution, the principle of the revolution, and the leadership — newspapers must have some sort of freedom and reflect the people's demands, whatever they might be. He emphasized that both the majority — supporting the government and the state — and those who oppose the government and the president, must be able to have their voices heard through the newspapers.

Noting that the press should act as a safe haven for the people, publishing the views of both the majority and the minority, he said: Having said that, one must safeguard the sanctity of the primary principles. If the newspapers adopt this attitude, then not only will they have more readers but they will become self-sufficient and raise the people's cultural standards. The three dailies must not simply repeat whatever the radio broadcasts,

thus duplicating each other. It seems that this is what the newspapers are doing. In short, the newspapers must be a source reflecting various views. They must have several aspects. First, world political issues: these issues must be analyzed very well. Second, scientific issues: they are of interest as well. Another aspect is the country's geography, as well as the various views existing in the country.

Further on in his remarks, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: People's objections to the judicial system, to the Majlis and the Majlis speaker, to the government's approach, to the president's policies — what is wrong with publishing these things?

Concluding his remarks he said: May God grant us success [to cope] with issues in these sensitive times when truly special circumstances have emerged for Islam. For it is not simply an issue concerning the Islamic Republic; it is an issue concerning Islam.

At present, the United States, the USSR, and France feel threatened by the revolution in Iran. Never in the past has the U.S. Congress set up a committee to study the situation, say, in Iran. Now, however, you see a committee there and elsewhere in order to study how far this Islamic fundamentalism is going to advance. This has spread to all other countries as well, threatening their interests. This [Islamic fundamentalism] is a power to be reckoned with. We must take advantage of this power, of which both the West and the East feel threatened; a power they consider mighty. We must do everything in the interest of Islam and Muslims, in the interest of the Islamic Republic, and in promoting the revolution.

Further Details

LD150928 Tehran IRNA in English 0820 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Qom, Sept. 15 IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri expressed dissatisfaction over present condition of the press in Iran and stressed that newspapers should be independent rather than being an official organ of the government, the morning daily *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* reported Sunday. A group of officials and editorial staff of *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* and the two afternoon dailies, *KEYHAN* and *ETTELA'AT*, met with Ayatollah Montazeri here last Thursday.

Noting that newspapers should be an arena for the clash of ideas, Ayatollah Montazeri said that even those opposing the president and the government should be allowed to express themselves.

In other words, he said, the press should be free to the extent that a foreigner who may come to Iran would be convinced that newspapers in the country are not "government's spokesman."

In this manner, Ayatollah Montazeri, said the press will absorb more readers, will become further self-sufficient and will also improve cultural knowledge of the public.

Of course, he added, newspapers should also reflect viewpoints of the president and the government but at the same time should become a shelter for those who have complaints.

He disagreed with the attitude of some of the newspapers which refrain from publishing articles written by those who are faithful to the Islamic revolution and Republic and its leadership but are critic of the president or the government.

Ayatollah Montazeri warned newspapers against the creation of an atmosphere reminiscent of the ex-regime's SAVAK. "If the freedom of the press is not possible under present circumstances, our efforts should be directed to this end," he said.

The Islamic Revolution of Iran has become a power threatening interests of Western and Eastern powers. This power, he noted, should thus be used in the interest of Islam and Muslims in the world.

Musavi Chairs Meeting of Energy Council 14 Sep
LD141809 Tehran IRNA in English 1747 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 14, IRNA — The Energy Council of the country held a session Saturday in the presence of Prime Minister Hossein Musavi. During the session, the mines and metals ministry was assigned the task of following up research programmes for the discovery and exploitation of coal mines. The energy ministry was also delegated the task of investigating the possibilities of changing the fuel of some small power stations to coal within a week.

Present in the session were Ministers of Energy Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, of Construction Jihad, Bijan Namdar-Zangeneh, of Mines and Metals Hossein Nili-Ahmadabadi.

Finance Minister Meets With Syrian Officials
LD142157 Tehran IRNA in English 1743 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, Sept. 14, IRNA — Iran's minister of finance, Hossein Namazi met and conferred separately here Saturday with Syrian deputy minister in charge of economic affairs, Salim Yasin and minister of economy and foreign trade, Muhammad al-Imadi.

Namazi and the Syrian officials discussed and exchanged views on consolidating bilateral relations as well as on cooperation in various economic fields. The Iranian minister arrived here heading a ranking delegation early last week.

Calla Visit 'Useful'
LD151931 Tehran IRNA in English 1845 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, Sept. 15, IRNA — Iranian Minister of Finance Hossein Namazi said in an interview with IRNA here Sunday that Iran has no foreign debts while being engaged in a nearly five-year-old-imposed war. Namazi who ended his visit here Sunday termed his talks with Syrian officials as "useful". While in Damascus Namazi met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad, Premier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Salim Yasin, and Minister of Economics and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-Imadi.

Official Sees French 'Goodwill' in Loan Dispute
PM121034 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 85 p 24

[Unattributed report: "Iran Notes 'Degree of Goodwill' in Paris on Financial Dispute"]

[Text] Mr Hasan Ruhani, chairman of the Iranian parliament's defense commission, said in Paris on Tuesday 10 September that Iran has noted "a degree of goodwill" in Paris with a view to settling the Franco-Iranian financial dispute relating to \$1 billion which was hitherto seen by Tehran as one of the three obstacles to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Moreover, at a press conference during a stopover in Paris Mr Ruhani merely mentioned two preconditions for the normalization of Franco-Iranian relations: that Paris should no longer help the Iraqi "aggressor" in its war against Iran and that the French authorities should end the activities of "Iranian terrorists" who have found refuge in France. In this connection he said that the terrorist attacks which were perpetrated in Iran were "planned in detail" in Paris.

However, Mr Ruhani, who was accompanied by two other Iranian deputies, did not give details on the negotiations aimed at settling the Franco-Iranian financial dispute, which resulted from France's refusal to repay a \$1 billion loan which the shah made to the Atomic Energy Commission in 1975.

Stressing the fact that France should take the first step, he emphasized that if the two "problems" — aiding Iraq and harboring Iranian refugees — were solved, the other outstanding issues between the two countries would be "very quickly settled." In reply to a question, he added that this might even pave the way for a meeting between Roland Dumas and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the two foreign ministers.

Islamic Unity Official Assails PLO's 'Arafat
GF141225 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpt] During Friday prayers yesterday, Lebanese imams and speakers stressed the importance of the unity of Muslim ranks. They reviewed the ways of resolving the Lebanese crisis and the recent tensions in Beirut.

They urged confrontation of the aggressions carried out by the Zionist entity until all the usurped territories are liberated.

In his sermons Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unity Movement in Tripoli, strongly criticized Yasir 'Arafat. He said:

Everyone who negotiates with the enemies of the Muslims is an enemy of the Islamic nation. Let 'Arafat know that he represents neither the Palestinian people nor the Muslims.

Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban accused reactionary Arab rulers of spreading dissension and disorder all over the Islamic world in order to prevent Islamic unity.

Tehran Comments on Treatment of Muslims in SFRY
LD131619 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
13 Sep 85

[Text] Following the sentencing of four Muslims from a village in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, a branch of the League of Communists in this Republic of Yugoslavia has distributed a questionnaire to all organizations of the league and its subsidiaries, urging members to seek practical ways to eradicate so-called Islamic nationalist tendencies and attacks against the fundamental achievements of the socialist revolution and brotherhood of nations and races.

The Banovici district court in Bosnia-Herzegovina has sentenced 71-year-old (Khalil Kanovic) to 2 months' imprisonment for delivering a speech about Islamic tendencies; 51-year-old (Meh-rak Jekanovic) to 20 days' prison term, and 65-year-old (Ebrahim Jekanovic) and 52-year-old (Rami Zekanovic) to pay a fine of 1,500 dinars.

The fact the above sentences are lenient compared with those for similar offenses has not stopped the Yugoslav press from printing detailed articles about them and condemnation of the so-called Islamic terms and tendencies. According to Yugoslav papers, people's councils and the regional league have studied a report prepared by the region's national defense committee [as heard] related with the activities and ideological stand of the defendants, and reported that actions by internal enemies and expressions of nationalist ideology, particularly by Muslim residents of Banovici district, have been intensified this year.

According to the same report the defendants have supported in secret and in public the idea of establishing an Islamic republic in Bosnia. In a distributed circular three of the men accused Communists of rounding up Muslims and of trying to eradicate Islam in Yugoslavia. Another man demanded that the LCY be banned.

According to the report of the regional defense committee [as heard] it is alleged that (Khalil Kanovic) stated that Muslims are unable to occupy important posts because of current employment policies. The accused Muslims are also condemned for holding special ceremonies and sports festivals for the 'Id al-Fitr and Qorban. These feasts were banned by the authorities.

59 Expellees Arrive from Kuwait
LD151105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
15 Sep 85

[Text] During the past few days the Kuwaiti Government has expelled another 59 Iranians. According to a Central News Unit report, the expelled Iranians, who arrived at Bushehr on several motor launches via the Persian Gulf, had their property seized by the Kuwaiti Government. All members the group are reported to have been detained for between 10 and 30 days.

The report adds that one Iraqi national also arrived at Bushehr in recent days via the Persian Gulf, seeking asylum in Iran.

Reconvened Majlis Passes 4 Bills
LD151638 Tehran IRNA in English 1612 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 15, IRNA — The Majlis (Islamic Consultative Assembly) started work Sunday [15 September] after a 38-day summer recess which coincided with the annual Muslim hajj pilgrimage. It passed four bills.

One bill called for the dismantling of the scouts organization and its replacement by a youth organization. The Majlis delegated the task to the Ministry of Education and asked for the setting up of the new organization in six months.

It also passed two bills allowing the government to meet its financial obligations regarding last year's development projects and another bill on standardizing the salaries of military personnel.

The Majlis approved a bill calling for sterner punishment for crimes involving the misuse of government property and blackmail.

The assembly also gave a yes-vote to debate a bill on a proposed arrestment of eviction on buildings used as schools. School buildings now may be evicted upon demand of property owners.

Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani presided over the session. The next session will be held Tuesday [17 September].

Tehran Comments on OPEC's Future Strategy
LD141753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0445 GMT
14 Sep 85

[Unattributed news commentary: "Stability in the Wake of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. 25 years ago today, the oil authorities of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Kuwait, and Iraq met in Baghdad and began the task of founding an organization composed of oil-exporting countries of the world to oppose the wild games of oil cartels by halting further falls in oil prices.

Venezuela, more than the others, implemented the plans for such an organization, which was to be called OPEC, because of certain circumstances it was involved in. Undoubtedly, a long period of time is needed to discuss the real reasons for OPEC's establishment and the political-economic situation of the time which necessitated such an organization and further, who were the true planners for OPEC since there are many views and analyses on the topic. However, what is certain is the motive behind the founding of the organization, noting various ifs and buts, as a steadfast and motivating front toward the world powers.

OPEC gradually gained more power in numbers. As well as the five founding members, Qatar joined in 1961, Libya and Indonesia in 1962, the UAE in 1967, Algeria in 1969, Nigeria in 1971, and finally Ecuador and Gabon in 1973.

Increases in the price of oil have never followed traditional formulas and problems of economics mainly due to the Third

World's control of large oil resources as well as the thirst and need of the industrialized nations for cheap oil. Every political change and mutation have been followed by oil price rises. The best examples to prove our point are the nationalization of the oil industry in Iran, the two wars between the Arabs and Israel, and the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The experience of 25 years in the life of OPEC shows that every time its members pursue the same common goal resulting from political currents, they achieve some of the targets reflected in the charter. It is unfortunate that unity and solidarity have not been accepted as a lasting strategy. It is because of this that, after 25 years, OPEC still pursues the slogan of "stability in the wake of cooperation".

OPEC, like any other international body, has seen many turning points — among the most genuine ones, the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran. None of the world's analysts dared doubt the reviving nature of the Islamic Republic of Iran for OPEC. The victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran meant an end to fruitless and tiring meetings of OPEC. Perhaps such epithets as "gathering of hawks" and "conference of the least-liked cartel in the world" thrown at OPEC by Western analysts are the best descriptions of OPEC meetings in the early post-revolutionary years.

The unhomogenous mixture in OPEC, ranging from the most subservient to the most revolutionary governments, is the real reason behind the failure to show its potential power, which has been eroded daily due to disuse.

Circumstances now have become distinctly more difficult for OPEC compared with 25 years ago; the opposing front gained strength after 1975 and increased its real facilities and might. At the present time, the situation is that OPEC has to search the world for customers for its oil. It may be right to say that it is this front opposing OPEC which controls the variations in the world oil market price.

OPEC must seek, more than at any other time, the elusive goal of unity and solidarity. Long-term plans by OPEC, which could foresee 20- or 50-year projections of oil price variations along the main axis of its prices, might have been worked out if there were unity among the members. This has not been done and, in truth, could not be done.

OPEC is leaving behind its 25th anniversary in a world where political-economic problems and the unabated rush by the industrialized powers to devour oil, more so than in the past, necessitate unity and cooperation. Many hope that the future will bring this.

In connection with our stance as a revolutionary country toward OPEC, and in spite of our awareness of the negative function of OPEC after the victory of the Islamic revolution, we continued our membership, and further, with regard to future plans, it must be said that we believed and still do — within the framework of OPEC as representing 13 of the major oil producing countries — that the interests of the deprived Third World countries and the oil prices may be defended. That is, the organization can be moved in a direction which would allow the achievement of these

goals. What is certain, under the present circumstances, is that any failure or even disintegration of OPEC is not in line with the interests of the members.

The recent conferences and their agendas have given weight to the idea that the industrial countries are somewhat worried by OPEC; and OPEC itself is taking the view that it should arrange more oil crises. This is why the reactionary front within OPEC is trying to enlarge the internal differences of views and problems out of proportion and to prepare the grounds for failure.

It is the duty of the progressive faction of OPEC to maintain full awareness and concentrate its efforts on avoiding any failures, and to warn the reactionary faction of OPEC to fall in line with their revolutionary policies. Undoubtedly, the Islamic Republic of Iran can play an important and effective role in this connection.

Kurdish Leader Stresses Further Cooperation With Iran *LD140932 Tehran IRNA in English 0840 GMT 14 Sep 85*

[Text] Orumiyeh, W. Azarbaijan Prov., Sept. 14, IRNA — Masoud Barzani, leader of Iraqi Kurds opposing the Baghdad regime, stressed that his men will continue cooperation with Iranian forces until the downfall of the present Baghdad regime.

Barzani, 39, son of Mullah Mostafa Barzani was speaking to reporters at an Iranian military headquarters in the mountains, 20 kms deep inside Iraq's Kurdistan, on Thursday.

In a recent offensive code named "Ghadir" 450 kms of land in northwestern operational theater, including strategic heights, was liberated by Islamic combatants of Iran.

Barzani said that his men were present in all mountainous areas in northern Iraq, almost in 2000 villages, whose guerrilla activities have forced the Iraqi regime to station six brigades in the area to safeguard Iraqi-Turkish oil pipelines and establishments (through Mosul).

In the ninth congress of the Kurdish Democratic Party the idea of establishing a united Kurdistan was negated and it was decided that Kurds should conform themselves with the conditions prevailing in the society they are living in, Barzani noted. He stressed that they were not fighting the Iraqi people but rather the ruling system in that country.

On the cooperation of his men with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Barzani said that they had pledged their support for the Islamic revolution politically and military since the very beginning and following Iraq's aggression against Iran.

On March 11, 1970 the Baghdad regime signed an agreement with Iraqi Kurds to grant them autonomy, but later, it violated its undertakings and destroyed a number of Kurdish-populated villages. Barzani said that residents of the Kurdish villages destroyed by the Baghdad regime were either living in the mountains, or imprisoned by the Iraqi regime, or were stationed in refugee camps in Iran.

Barzani denied having any connection with the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran and its leader Abdolrahman Qassemi as well as having any link with the U.S., the USSR or any other big power.

On the operations of his men against Iraqi installations, Barzani referred to an attack on the command headquarters of the 11th Army of Iraq in Zakhu region, and an assault on an airport near Dahuk in which the control tower was seriously damaged.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraq Report of Attacks Rejected

LD150942 Tehran IRNA in English 0936 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 15, IRNA — Iran Sunday categorically denied allegations of the Iraqi regime of the bombardment of residential quarters in the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah by the Iranian fighter planes. A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters said that such allegations "are mere lies."

He said that Iran's fighter planes zeroed in on military and economic targets in Iraq's Umm al-Gharb Saturday in retaliation for the Baghdad regime's instigations in the Persian Gulf.

The spokesman stressed that no residential quarters could have been hit in this attack since they are located far away from the operational scene. "Therefore, such allegations by the Iraqi regime are, no doubt, a mere pretext," he said. He noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly announced its non-willingness to hurt civilians, and has strongly proved it in its retaliatory measures.

The Iraqi regime has many times made such allegations and in many cases U.N. experts have proved their falseness, he added. "If this time U.N. experts inspect the area, Iraq's allegations would be rejected again," the spokesman said noting that Iran, by no means, will be the beginner of the attacks on cities.

Further Details

LD151037 Tehran IRNA in English 1026 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 15, IRNA — Iraq Sunday shelled the city of Piranshahr in west of Iran, by its far-range artillery, injuring a number of civilians and inflicting damages. The city was shelled after Iraq allegedly announced in a military communique Saturday that the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah has been bombed by Iranian fighter planes and thus paved the way for attacking Piranshahr.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the War Information Headquarters denied the Iraqi allegations in this respect and Sunday announced that Iran's fighter planes have only attacked military and economic installations in Umm al-Gharb, west of Al-Sulaymaniyah. The spokesman stressed that Iran by no means will be the beginner of the attack on residential areas but will not hesitate to embark on retaliatory measures.

Following Sunday's shelling of Piranshahr, a military official called on the residents of the Iraqi city of Diyanah to evacuate the city as soon as possible. The military official announced that the Islamic combatants of Iran will shell economic and military installations in Diyanah by their far-range artillery Sunday afternoon.

UN Secretary General Contacted

LD151732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Following the baseless claims made by the Iraqi regime regarding the attack on Al-Sulaymaniyah, Saddam's regime shelled the residential areas of Piranshahr. In this connection, Mr Velayati the minister of foreign affairs of our country, sent a note to the UN secretary general. In this note, the baseless accusations leveled by the Iraqi regime at Iran and used as a pretext to resume attacks on residential areas of Iran have been mentioned.

The attention of the UN secretary general has also been drawn to the violations of international regulations by Iraq and the pretexts used by that regime in order to resume attacks on residential areas in violation of all international regulations. In this note, the UN secretary general has been asked to concentrate his efforts to stop this inhuman action of the Iraqi regime, otherwise the Islamic Republic of Iran will be forced to retaliate.

Pilot Refutes Iraqi Allegations

LD151109 Tehran IRNA in English 1059 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 15, IRNA — An Iranian Air Force pilot who also took part in the Saturday bombardment of military and economic targets in Umm al-Gharb, five km west of Al-Sulaymaniyah, Sunday refuted Iraqi allegations on Iran's attack against Iraqi residential areas. He said that the Iranian fighter planes did not cross through the city's airspace, noting that such allegations was an indication of the severity of the blows dealt on Iraqi installations and an excuse to improve the morale of the defeated Iraqi forces.

The pilot added that Iran's fighters, without passing through the airspace of Al-Sulaymaniyah, located in east of the predetermined targets, bombed the installations and gave a decisive response to the Baghdad regime. He did not give details on the Saturday bombardment which was carried out at 08:10 local time (04:40 GMT) Saturday.

Air Force Commander Vows Retaliation

LD161556 Tehran IRNA in English 1507 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 16, IRNA — Iran's Air Force Commander Colonel Hushang Sediq Monday said jet fighters of the Islamic Republic will strike deep inside Iraq if the Baghdad regime resumed raids on civilian areas. On Sunday Iraqi long-range artillery fire injured a number of civilians and caused damage to the western city of Piranshahr.

Earlier a military spokesman in Baghdad had threatened retaliation for an alleged Iranian air raid on residential areas of Al-Sulaymaniyah, some 80 km west of the Iran-Iraq border.

Colonel Sediq said Iraqi claims concerning the bombardment of residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah was "pure fabrication" and films taken during the air raid showed that only industrial targets had been destroyed.

Iranian fighter planes bombed military and industrial centers in Umm al-Gharab west of Al-Sulaymaniyah Saturday and raided oil installations at Ayn-Zalah, northwest of Iraq last week.

Colonel Sediq said Iran's last week's attack had caused extensive damages and forced the Iraqi regime to halt its attacks on the southern oil terminal in Khark Island. Iraq has tried unsuccessfully to damage the Khark oil terminal in an effort to cripple the Iranian economy and stop the war effort.

But Colonel Sediq said the attacks were worthless from military point of view because, he said, enemy fighters drop their bombs from high altitude and miss their target. "Most of their bombs fall in the sea" he said.

Communique No 2,230

LD161609 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 16 IRNA — Iran's Muslim forces killed 16 Iraqi troops in the western fronts Monday, said the joint staff command in its communique number 2230 the same day. It said Iraqi forces lost 14 bunkers, one vehicle and one mortar launcher in the area on Sunday.

Reporting action in the northern front, the command said Islamic forces continued defending their positions and shelling Iraqi units.

The command said sporadic artillery duels continued in the south with heavy clashes in Kushk and Talaiyeh. Across the Arvand River, Iraqi guns fell silent after Iranian shelling and a group of Iraqi soldiers were reportedly killed in the area. One civilian was injured in Iraqi shelling of the port of Abadan, the command reported.

Iraqi Bombardment Injures 7 Civilians

LD161611 Tehran IRNA in English 1528 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Orumiyeh, W. Azarbayjan Prov., Sept. 16, IRNA — Seven civilians were wounded, two of them seriously, as residential areas in the western city of Piranshahr and its surrounding villages were subjected to Iraqi artillery fire between 07:00 a.s. (03:30 GMT) Sunday and 16:00 hours (12:30) Monday. The Iraqi bombardment also destroyed some houses. This desperate enemy attempt is launched following its defeats in the war fronts.

Clergymen, Forces Depart for Fronts

LD161023 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, on the eve of the month of Moharram, yesterday morning the first 350-strong group of clergymen were sent to the war fronts by the Islamic Publicity Bureau of the Qom Seminary.

In order to provide technical and expert services to the combatants of Islam on the war fronts and reconstruct the war-stricken regions of our country, during the past 2 days groups of combat and specialized forces also left the towns of Bojnurd, Arak, Jiroft, Esfahan, Yasuj, Shiraz, and Ardakan for the battle-fronts.

ANSA: Khomeyni Opponents List Regime Victims

AU162005 Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text](ANSA) Rome, September 16 — The Iranian Mojahedin of the People today announced moves to ask U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to try and stop the "continual executions and tortures" of political prisoners in Iran.

In a statement released simultaneously in Rome and Paris, the organisation also released a list of over 12,000 victims of the Khomeyni regime and 1,199 of their photographs.

According to the Iranian resistance, another forty thousand of the Mojahedin are missing. A list of victims released in 1983 listed 7,000 names and a further list in 1984 a further 10,000.

According to the Iranian resistance, the Khomeyni regime has only admitted slaying 5,000 of the 12,028 named in the latest list. The average age is just over 23; 599 were minors, 27 children, and 45 of the women were pregnant when killed. According to the Mojahedin, 27 percent of the victims were teachers, 25 percent workers, 12.5 percent government employees, 10.5 percent shopkeepers and merchants, and 10 percent doctors or engineers. There were also at least 300 Army officers.

The Mojahedin said 361 were slain by torture, and 250 hanged. 82 percent of those listed were members of the Mojahedin of the People.

Afghan Rebel Operations in Farah Province Detailed

GF161946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] In an attack on Kaliyari post in Farah Province during the past few days, Muslim Afghan revolutionaries destroyed 3 tanks and killed 15 troops of the joint Soviet-Karmal forces. Thirteen others were wounded.